closely by the enemy's skirmishers, who saw the new intrenchments and were saw the new intrenchments and were the saw the new intrenchments and were preceded with a few shots; they concluded that this new line was to be held permanently and retired across the open fields out of rauge. The time fixed by Gen. McPherson for the withdrawal of the troops was the early morning of June 1. As a preliminary, however, it was decided that Gen. Dodge should on May 31 make an assault on the enemy's works. Capturally overlapping the flanks of the Confederate lines, and thus threatising their rearrance at the very time they were neighbour of prisoners. This confici at Dallas and New Hope Church continued during formation was made and these troops pushed forward with great andaeity, and without scrious loss carried one line of prisoners of prisoners.

Gen. Dodge becan the novement of with drawing from his works, capturing a anumber of prisoners.

No one in these "piping times of prisoners are were taken part in a great war can fully comprehend the highest qualities of a soldier; namely, sion, moved out in advance, assigned to that duty of occupying some new intrenchments on the Allatoona road which had some the control of the contro closely by the enemy's skirmishers, who close up to their works, and had erected able to engage the enemy's land forces at miles in length, in order to get a more

north and east over byroads passed into the front.

a road leading to New Hope Church and soon reached the rear of Gen. Hooker's Twentieth Corps. And so on June 1 the Fifteenth Corps relieved the Twentieth Corps relieve Corps occupying the works which had been commenced by Gen. Geary on the morning of May 26, Gen. Logan formed the corps in the following order: Gen. Harrow's Division on the right, Gen. Morgan L. Smith's Division in the center and Col. (afterwards Brigadier-General) James A. Williamson's Brigade on the

While this movement of the troops unwhile this movement of the troops and der the command of Gen. McPherson was of Georgia, where two mighty veteran progressing another important move upon the extreme left was performed. Gen. Thomas and Gen. Schofield had constant-the confederate authorities kept up a show of strength in Kentucky and Tenans and Gen. Schofield had constantlapping Gen. Hood's right and making his force posted at various points in the position more and more unsafe, so on June 1 the cavalry under Gen. Stoneman, rein-

works were prepared for an attack. The Confederate lines came boldly on, but met such sudden and formidable resistance that they good the confederate lines came boldly on the main recognized the importance and necessity of not dissipating his forces for the purpose of guarding unnecessary points. that they soon retired discomfited with considerable loss. After this engagement Gen. Dodge shortened his line somewhat, moving the Fourth Division a short distance to the left, and thus strengthened the position. As soon as the Fifteenth Corps had relieved Gen. Hooker's Diviview, and he bent every energy of his na-Corps had relieved Gen. Hooker's Division, Gen. Logan made an examination of ture to maintain such a force and supply the line, and directed that active operations should be complete manner with tions should at once begin against the enemy; skirmishing became continuous, and wherever it was possible to do so his line was pushed up closer to the enemy's works Can Loren bed. enemy's works. Gen. Logan had great experience in military operations of this kind; he was quick to find a weak point in an enemy's line, and equally quick to take advantage of it. With the exception of the troops de-

hold the railroad north of the Etowah River, Gen. Sherman now had his entire command strongly intrenched in front of New Hope Church and to the right and left of it, besides holding Alla-toona Pass with his cavalry. Gen. Thomas now had the Twentieth Corps federate forces in and Davis's Division of the Fourteenth Corps, with which he could extend the line to the left toward the railroad at Acworth.

## JOHNSTON AGAIN FALLS BACK.

The Army of the Cumberland, the Army of the Ohio and combined cavalry forces were sufficient in numbers to con-siderably overlap the right flank of the Confederate position in and around New Hope, and Gen. Joseph E. Johnston became convinced that Gen. Sherman had gained such advantage that it was safer for his army to change its position to more defensive grounds further south. He | the war. had already made ample preparations for such a move; positions had been selected and defensive works constructed ready to receive his troops whenever the time came that he would be forced from his posi-tions around Dallas and New Hope

For four days in June the fierce contest was kept up, but by daylight on the morning of the 5th, Gen. Johnston's army had evacuated their works and retreated. By direction of Gen. Sherman, Gen. Mc-Pherson issued orders on the morning of June 5 for the Army of the Tennessee to march to Acworth. The movement began promptly with the Fifteenth Corps in advance, Gen. Dodge with the Six-teenth Corps following. This movement was made to the rear of the Army of the Cumberland and the Army of the Ohio. so as to prevent the enemy from attack-The troops marched on two roads to Burnt Church, thence to Ackworth, which point was reached on the morning of June 6.

The Fifteenth Corps passed through Acworth, moved out on the Marietta road about two miles and encamped in line— Gen. Harrow's Division on the right, Gen. Morgan L. Smith's Division in the cen-ter, and Gen. Osterhaus's Division on the Gen. Dodge with the Sixteenth Corps reached his position on the after-noon of June 6, southwest of Ackworth, on the right of Gen. Logan's Corps, with which he connected. Here the troops were furnished with a full supply of rations and the sick and wounded were rations and the sick and wounded were sent to the rear. And thus ended this great struggle between 140,000 as valiant soldiers as ever met in battle array. The Union losses during the month of May Killed and missing, 1,865; wounded,

The loss of the Confederate army was undoubtedly much greater. Gen. Sherman's campaign was necessarily aggres-sive; it was his business to go in search of the enemy and fight him at every availpoint. Gen. Johnston was conduct-defensive campaign. During this Dallas-New Hope Church struggle Sherman's tactics to a certain point were offensive; but when he had developed the Confederate line and had moved his troops

Sherman was the commander, included three large military departments; namely, great feature of this fleet was the "ram." Gen. the Department of the Ohio, commanded by Maj.-Gen. John M. Schofield; the Department of the Cumberland, commanded partment of the Cumberland, commanded by Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas, and the whole was covered with heavy metal, and Gen. Osterhaus with his two remaining brigades were held in reserve. Gen. Dodge handled his corps with great skill: he covered the movement of other troops, and on the afternoon of June 1 formed his line facing toward Dallas with his left joining onto the Fifteenth Corps and his lightly west of the Mississippi River and down the rebel gunboats were sunk by the rams in short order; but after the rebel fleet was destroyed the most valuable work of the rams was ended. right reaching to Big Penapkin Vine nitely as far as his military power could exceed, which latter position was held by extend. The region of supply, both of Sherman's authority.

The original plan of the Southern lead-

ward through Kentucky, Tennessee, Mis-sissippi and Alabama, and now in 1864 it was surging down through the center extended their lines to their left, over- pessee, besides having a considerable

skirmishers on front of the main undone to secure that end, but he fully pose of guarding unnecessary points.

His campaign in Georgia was in no

sense defensive; it was an offensive cam-paign in the highest degree, and its success depended on maintaining at the front an effective force superior to that of the enemy. guarded; the garrisons for the protection of the railroads, however, were confined exclusively to the railroad lines, thus leaving the country on each side of the railroad open to the enemy. Chattanooga, the principal base south of Nashville, was well fortified and strongly garrisoned; forces there were commanded by that able and energetic officer, Maj. Gen. James B. Steedman, who had command of the Dis-

The threatening attitude of the Confederate forces in Tennessee and Kentucky made it necessary to maintain strong garrisons at a number of important

In Tennessee there were five points of Knoxville. These points were all protec-ted by strong defensive works, and were held by garrisons of considerable strength. There were a number of other points oc-cupied by Union forces in Tennessee, the most important of which were Springfield, gloom.
Tullahoma, Gallatin, Columbia, Pulaski, "Frequently snowfalls and drifting Cleveland, Fort Donelson, and Clarksville;

In Kentucky, Louisville was the great that plied the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and their tributaries, and was the point of connection with the important railroad system of Indiana over which large numbers of troops and munitions of war were bers of troops and munitions of war were conveyed. Kentucky was created into a military district and Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge was placed in com-

The District of Western Kentucky was also created, with Brig.-Gen. Solomon Meredith in command. A number of gar-risons were established at various points, the most important of which were Lexington; Columbus, on the Mississippi River, 25 miles below Cairo, Ill., important as th northern terminus of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad; Paducah, at the mouth of the Tennessee River, and Smithland, at the mouth of the Cumberland River. the mouth of the Cumberland River. On the Mississippi River below Memphis, Helena, Ark., Vicksburg and Natchez, Miss., were positions of great importance, were well fortified and held by garrisons of considerable strength. Some other points were held by small Union forces, but it was from Memphis, Vicksburg and Natchez that the Confederate Generals apprehended attacks to be made used. apprehended attacks to be made upon their railroad lines of Tennessee and Mississippi, and the Confederate troops as-signed to the defense of that portion of

# the South.

The navy, however, performed an immensely valuable—in fact, an indispensable service—on the Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers. In the first place, those rivers were kept absolutely free from Confederate gunboats and transport steamers. After the capture of Memphis, New Orleans and Vicksburg, and the destruction or capture of the Confederate fleets, these vessels were never replaced by the rebel authorities. The constant movement of the Union gunboat fleets up and down these rivers kept them clear of vessels to be used by the rebel armies.

In the second place, the gunboats were

sippi, of which Maj.-Gen. William T. Sherman was the commander, included three large military department, included Department of the Tennessee, commanded by Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson. This no vessel could stand when struck by the

The services of Commodore Foote, and fifterwards of Commodore Porter, as commanders of the Western Gunboat Fleet and the corps of able Commodores and, for almost 300 miles, only the in-Creek, which latter position was held by Gen. Veatch with the Fourth Division.

This new line was at once strongly introduced and still the latter position was held by extend, The region of supply, both of men and material of war, was under Gen.

Sherman's authority.

The services of Commodore Foote, and afterwards of Commodore Foote, and afterwards of the Western Gamboat Electron of the Western Gamboat Electro Fleet and the corps of able Commodores under them constitutes one of the bright-

success of the Union arms in the Mississippi Valley. The Mississippi River

"Rampart, my starting place, where I ful dogs which had stood by us so nobly, had been preaching to the miners for I took passage for Seattle and got on three years, is a placer mining camp of board. Bill remained to have his toe rethree years, is a placer mining camp of some importance, situated on the Yukon River about 700 miles west of Dawson and about 900 miles east of St. Michael. His last remark was: 'If you ever want to find me, parson, you'll have to look in find me, parson, you'll have to look in and about 900 miles east of St. Michael.
My route of travel lay up the Yukon 650 miles to Forty Mile Post, thence up the Forty Mile River over the Ketchestock Divide, across the upper Fanana Valley, over Montasa Pass, down the Salina RECENT LITERATION. over Montasa Pass, down the Saima River to the Copper River, and down the Copper to Valdez, on Prince William Sound, whence steamers make regular monthly trips to Seattle.

"In anticipation of this trip I had se-lected, during the Winter, a team of three strong young native dogs, for which I paid \$50 each. I had frequent opportunity, during the Winter in my long itineraries to the outlying camps, to test their speed and endurance, and I felt confident that with my own robust health, we should have little difficulty in averaging 30 miles a day on our long trip.
"Early in the purple dawning twilight

of St. Valentine's Day, while the quiet of an arctic night still rested on the little village, I turned the key in the little log cabin that had been my home, and took up the burden of the trail. The ther-mometer stood at 30 below zero—just right for traveling; the frosty air was clear and sparkling and the stars looked great importance; namely, Memphis, Fort cold and very far away—almost as far Pickering, Nashville, Chattanooga and as New York. It was 4 o'clock in the morning and no one was stirring; the farewells had all been said the night before, and even the good wishes and carnest solicitude of kind friends seemed a long way off in the chill and lonely morning

Cleveland, Fort Donelson, and Clarksville; winds keep the trail pretty well covered these places were permanently held during over, and there were many miles where no signs were visible by which a traveler might find his way. So I was glad when center of attraction; it was an important the mail carrier overtook me, shortly afbase for supplies, was the headquarters for a large number of the best steamboats ness, and favored me with his company so ness, and favored me with his company so long as I was able to keep up with him. A volume might be written regarding these sturdy heroes of the trail, whose deeds have never been sung. Each carrier has his own division, usually about 100 miles, with cabins where he can camp for the night every 30 or 40 miles.

"I continued traveling with the car-riers for about 200 miles, stopping at night in their cabins, which were usually bare of any furniture except a stove. We occasionally crossed the track of a moose, but never caught sight of this noble animal. Once two wolves pursued me for a short distance, but a few shots from my revolver sent them fleeing into the shadows of a neighboring forest.

## AT EAGLE CITY.

"On Saturday, March 8, I reached Eagle City, having covered the 600 miles in 17 days, two days having been spent public worship, so I arranged to stop off for Sabbath. Nearly every one in the town turned out in the evening, and al-though the thermometer stood at 57 below zero, we had a pleasant and enthus iastic gathering.
"Five days of hard traveling, with the

thermometer standing between 40 and 60 below, covered the 190 miles between Circle and Eagle and brought me to the home of Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Kirk, whom

sion, moved out in advance, assigned to the duty of occupying some new intrenchments on the Allatoona road which had been constructed especially to cover the wirhdrawal of the army. The balance of the Sixteenth Corps and Gen. Davis's Division of the Fourteenth Corps followed promptly, the Fourth Division having the rear, with instructions to move to a position near Owen's Mill to cover the roads to Van Wert, Burnt Hickory and Kingston. At the same hour Gen. Logan moved the Fifteenth Corps out of their new works, passed through Dallas over Pumpkin Vine road, and swinging to the fourt.

Sing moved out in advance, assigned to the duty of occupying some new intrenchments on the Allatoona Pass was taken on the Allatoona Pass was taken on Jame 6 to railroad be at once repaired. There was no delay in responding to this order.

Col. Wright had everything ready to repair out of their new works, passed through Dallas over Pumpkin Vine road, and swinging to the north and east over byroads passed into boats purchased with reference to their share of the surface of his face, he disspeed, and altered to suit the new use to covered a few days later that the first which they were to be put. The majoint of one of his great toes had dropped off, having been frozen without his knowprovisions and camp equipage, being no place where supplies could be bought for 400 miles or more, so there was little chance for anyone to ride, even with a good trail.

### TRAIL DISAPPEARED.

This new line was at once strongly interected and all the batteries of the Sixteenth Corps placed in position. Gen, Dodge and soon reported to Gen, John M. Palmer, commanding the Fourteenth Corps.

This transfer of six divisions of infantry and one division of cavalry from the works of Dallas left Gen, Hardee without an enemy in his immediate front.

Sherman's account, the Confederacy which had been brought into Kentucky into the Confederacy which had been brought into Kentucky, Tennessee, Mistran enemy in his immediate front.

Sherman's account, the Confederacy which had been the civil war.

The original plan of the Southern leaders to the Confederacy and heroism of the civil war.

The harty co-operation of the navy with the army in all its important campaigns along and near the rivers is one for the place of digression. The shown on the five feet deep, and brought into Kentucky with the expectation of the marked features of the war. No sortice was too exacting, ne enterprise and heroism of the civil war.

The harty co-operation of the navy with the army in all its important campaigns along and near the rivers is one of the athility of the war form one to five feet deep, and of the marked features of the war. No sortice was too exacting, ne enterprise and heroism of the civil war.

The transfer of six divisions of infantry in the first attack to the place of digression. The shown on a Baeon to combine these facts with the army in all its important campaigns along and near the rivers is one of the athility of the war form one to five feet deep, and soft, and the civil war.

The transfer of six divisions of infantry in the confederacy which had been brought into Kentucky with the expectation of the mark of the civil war.

The transfer of six divisions of infantry in the civil war.

The transfer of six divisions of the athility of the ward had to back the civil war.

The transfer of six divisions of infantry in the civil war.

The transfer of the shout steep nave was form one to five feet deep, and soft, and the beauty. Our course took us over three mountain chains, but we followed the wa-

E HORRORS OF SOUTHERN PRISONS. By W. H. Lighteap. Pub-lished by the Author, at Lancaster, Wis.

This is regarded by many who have read it us the very best account of life in rebel prisons ever written. The author was in five of the principal rebel prisons, and tells exactly what he saw and knew, plainly, straightforwardly, and without any attempt at imagination or embellish-Therefore it is vividly interesting, and those who so much as open the book never fail to read it through. It has every element of human interest, pathos, misery, death, unfalterism, heroism, and stray gleams of genuine wit and fun.

Magazines and Notes. The opening article in the New England Magazine for July is a finely illustrated account of "Old Nantucket" under the sugtive title, "Whale Oil and Spermaceti," Mary E. Starbuck. There is a flavor old marlin and a dash of salt sea spray in the article that is very enticing to the reader who has a taste for nautical things. Everybody's Magazine for July has an excellent feature of "American History in Miniature." Another is "The World's Great Disasters."

New Music. Arizona Prospector. Words by C. Ellsworth Snider; music by Theodore F. Morse. Price, 50 cents. Published by Arizona Music Publishing Co., New York

## Mending Matters.

Sir Wemyss Reid tells a good story about William Black. At a banquet of the Royal Academy at which he was present two rich gentlemen, with "self-made" written large all over them, inquired with an air of patronage what line of business he was in. On his meekly replying that he wrote novels, they expressed their surhe wrote novels, they expressed their surprise and pleasure at meeting a person of his class. The first gentleman said, "I like to meet littery people. I buy books. I've got a library of 600 volumes all bound in full calf. I've got all the works of Thackeray and Dickenson, and if you'll tell me the names of yours I'll buy them too. I've never read them."

The second gentleman, anxious to atone for his friend's indiscretion, kicked his shins under the table and said, "Oh, yes, you have but you've forgotten them." have, but you've forgotten them

## STAND UP FOR THE SOLDIER MAN.

(By W. D. Nesbit.) Stand up; stand up for the soldier man! Stand as he stands for you. Stand up for the man who does and dares For the old red, white and blue, Send a hall to the soldier man, Sturdy and staunch and brave, For the good God knows when the bugle

Its last song o'er his grave. Stand up; stand up for the soldier man! Nor quibble and criticise; God knows you are glad when we need

help, That he marches and fights and dies. Send a cheer to the soldier man, Rendy and true and grim; Tell him fair for his good deeds there His country's proud of him.

Stand up; stand up for the soldier man,

Fighting my foe and yours.

A hundred years has his blood run red
And constant the strain endures.

# WHY WE SLEEP.

excessive sleep may cause apoplexy. On the other hand, apparently he did not lengthen his life by sleeping, though, ac-cording to the ingenious calculation of Benjamin Franklin, he ought to have done so. Franklin said that each person's heart is capable of just a certain number of pul-sations; and as the heart beats much more slowly in sieep, we really economize its strength by sleeping. According to this theory, however, a person attacked by the West African sleeping sickness ought to live, if not forever, at least to a green old age, whereas the fact is he very speedily dies. Sleep is dangerous, as is whatever else that affects the brain. We may hold joint of one of his great toes had dropped off, having been frozen without his knowing it. Bill is a good deal of a stoic, and he found in this no great cause for conleaving the subject just where it was becern, although 500 miles of hard walking sill lay before us. He made occasional uncomplimentary comparisons between the climate of Alaska and that of Arizona, one of science that the climate of Alaska and that of Arizona, but no acknowledgment of suffering ever fell from his lips. Our team now consisted of six dogs, but we had 600 pounds of provisions and camp equipage, there animals, on their human patients, some-times on their friends and relatives. But they have not run the risk of impairing their own brains by under or oversleeping. Frankly, let us say, what they confess themselves, that, in spite of all scientific investigations so far, the nature of sleep is still essentially a mystery. The real the-ory of sleep, which shall comprehend and explain all its phenomena, has yet to be formulated, and there is an urgent de-"A hundred miles up the Forty Mile mand for it. But meantime a number of old theories have been exploded, and innu-

root. A good part of the way we were in the midst of the grandest mountain third of his time to the highwayman in scenery in the world; on either side towersissippi Valley. The Mississippi River could not have been opened, and this great river and its tributaries could not have been held without the joint and hearty co-operation of the army and navy.

(To be continued.)

The Mississippi River of the Mississippi River could not have been held without the joint and have been held without the joint and hearty co-operation of the army and navy.

(To be continued.)

The Mississippi River of the Mississippi River could not have been opened, and this scenery in the world; on either side towerscent years out of his an hundred, three-score and fifteen, and think of the number of things he had to do, too. While we, who on the average cannot expect more than white men have ever lookd upon its beauty. Our course took us over three as we rise in the scale of consciousness, sleep is normally less and less necessary. So long as we are liable to the fatigue of consciousness we shall have to sleep; but fatigue itself is in course of evolution. It results from the limited capacity of our organization to receive and respond to impressions from the outside world, and that capacity is limited by our lack of development. A baby, a savage, a person of feeble mind, can receive only a few impressions and requires a farge amount of sleep; while Napoleon, with his enormous expenditure of energy, needed correspondingly little repose. Science, therefore, holds out the prospect to us, that when we shall have developed a power of consciousness as su perior to Napoleon's as Napoleon's was to a Digger Indian's—say in a few hundred thousand years—we shall have no further need for sleep, ergo, sleep will cease to

Meantime the world's men of energy have looked on sleep with the scientist's eye, not the poet's or dreamer's. "Plow deep while sluggards sleep," was Dr. Franklin's advice. Buffon gave his valet a crown a day to get him up before 6 in the morning. Sir Thomas More repre-sented the inhabitants of Utopia as going to lectures before sunrise. Great military men almost without exception have had short sleep periods—Charles VII., of Swe-den, and the Duke of Wellington, for example. These facts, among others, have tended to discredit the idea that sleep is "chief nourisher at life's feast." At preschief nourisher at life's feast." At present the authorities are divided on the question whether the waste of tissue caused by action is repaired during sleep, but the weight of evidence seems to be on the negative side. On the affirmative, one theory is that in action the organs of the body are unable to nourish themselves; so that in time of waking the blood performs a "circulation of function." But this theory is vigorously opposed. Sleep, say the modern men, is simply a state of the brain; it has nothing to do with the chemical process of nutrition; while as to the repose of the organs of the body, it is to be observed that all these go on working, or may do so, during sleep—with the possible expention of certain centers of the summary of certain centers of the summary of certain centers of the process of the proces or may do so, during sleep-with the pos-sible exception of certain centers of the brain, and it is not proved that even these have not a 24-hour working-day.

The cause of sleep is as yet unknown. But at least the old theory has been disproved that it was due to congestion of blood in the vessels of the brain. It has been shown by observation of the brain.

blood in the vessels of the brain. It has been shown by observation of the brains of people and beasts during sleep that the brain grows pale and contracts in propor-tion to the depths of the sleep. The earli-est demonstration of this anaemia of the brain during sleep seems to have been fur-nished by one Douders, who, in 1854, tre-panned the skull of a dog and inserted a waich glass, through which he could obwatch glass, through which he could of serve the animal's brain. Observations made since upon people whose brains have been partly uncovered by some accident to been partly uncovered by some accident to the skull, show invariably this paleness and contraction during sleep. Kraus found the depression of the brain at the moment of falling asleep to measure one millimetre—while at the moment of waking the brain grows rosy and rises in the wound. Artificial anaemia has been produced by tying the carotid arteries, and a sound sleep resulted. The experiments of Mosso and others with the plethysmograph show that other parts of the body are dilated during sleep with the blood which leaves the brain. The expansion of the limbs has been measured and found to correspond been measured and found to correspond with the depth of sleep—this in turn being measured by the intensity of sound needed to awaken the sleeper. Prof. Howell, of Johns Hopkins, found that the volume of the arm increased rapidly during the first one and a half hours of sleep, then fluc-tuated for an hour or so, and then de-creased slowly to the moment of waking: and all experiments go to prove that sleep is deepest during the first hour or so, then varies, and then decreases in intensity. The pulse slackens during sleep; while the vessels of the skin are much more active, vessels of the skin are much more active, for which reason the air of sleeping rooms becomes impure much more rapidly than that of living rooms. Not only the lungs, heart and kidneys, but also the stomach

and intestines carry on their work, or may do so, while consciousness sleeps. Children, beasts and savages want to sleep after they have over-caten. The habit of the Russian peasant is to crawl up on his stove and go to bed immediately after

If the organs of the body cannot be said to sleep, neither can the voluntary muscles Witness the phenomena of sleep-walking; the postillions in stage-coach days who slept in their saddles, and cavalrymen who do it today; infantry who have been known to sleep on forced marches; sentinels who walk their beats, carrying their guns in a fixed position, while they sleep. For all we know, policemen may do it, too. People who talk in their sleep are familiar to all of us. Experiments made by Speir, Armstrong and Child on 200 college stu-

Armstrong and Child on 200 college students of both sexes showed that 41 per cent, of the men, nd 37 per cent, of the women talked in their sleep.

Evidently, then, with the muscles and organs of the body all working, it is the brain only that sleeps, and by no means all of the brain. The senses of sight, hearing, touch, smell and taste may be very much awake while the subject sleeps. very much awake while the subject sleeps. A sleeping person hears and answers questions, rearranges his bed clothing, covers his eyes to keep out light, draws away his hand when the experimenter tickles it. A child is broken of the habit of sucking his thumb while asleep by putting aloes on it. He is conscious of the bitter taste and dreams of wormwood. The nerves, then, and the brain centers corresponding to them, are awake. A busy lawyer, exhausted by over-work, one night went out to supper with some friends, ate, talked and walked with them, and the next day remembered absolutely nothing of the oc-currence. He had not been drinking; the man was simply asleep during the whole evening. His conscious memory—that is, consciousness itself—slept.

The repose of consciousness—that is the definition on which most students now seem to agree, as they agree also that the eason of sleep is "fatigue of attention A long sermon, a strenuous curtain lec ture, the talk of a person who fores us-these fatigue our attention and bring on an exposition of sleep. But attention itself does not sleep. It if did, persons could not awake at an hour fixed beforehand, a power which many have. Nurses frequently are able to wake at regular intervals to give medicine, sleeping soundly between

In all such cases attention is awake, and sleep under such conditions, it is said, can-not be sound and refreshing. The strong-est brain feels such a strain. It has been observed, in evidence of the mental en-ergy so expended, that persons of feeble understanding cannot wake at a fixed hour. of the 200 college students referred to above, 59 per cent, could wake at a fixed hour—51 per cent, of the women and 62 per cent, of the men.

Waking suddenly of one's own volition,

Waking suddenly of one's own volition, however, has not the bad results that come of being waked suddenly out of sound sleep. We all know those extremely unpleasant sensations.

Many people sleep too much. They cultivate anaemia of the brain. Excessive sleep weakens consciousness, from lack of exercise; nutrition is disturbed, and the various organs of the body are enfeebled by inactivity. Sleep carried to this point becomes a disease, called "hypnosis," In the average cannot expect more than position more and more unacte, so on June position more unacted, so on June position more unacted position more u becomes a disease, called "hypnosis," which, in chronic cases, causes death. The low of hops. Lettuce, it is well known, has a soporific effect. The heat of the summer sun, we all know, induces drowsiness, and equally familiar, if not by ex-perience, at least in story, is the effect of intense cold.

intense cold.

But if sleep in some cases may cause death, lack of sleep is sure to do so. A person absolutely without sleep for nine days will die. Sufferers from insomnia sometimes maintain that they have gone for weeks without sleeping, but it has been proved that they do sleep without been proved that they do steep without being aware of it. At a certain point sleep is inevitable, no matter what the bodily condition, the alternative being death. Prisoners have slept on the rack of the Inquisiton. And the Chinese found that only the greatest ingenuity and vigi-lance could carry out a sentence of death by sleeplessness. This mode of capital punishment was long in favor in China, and is said to be so today; while as a form of torture, deprivation of sleep is considered one of the most efficacious weapons in the Chinese judicial arsenal. In some such cases the prisoner is kent in a care such cases the prisoner is kept in a cage, too small to stand up or lie down in, and constantly prodded with a sharp rod. Death by starvation, also a Chinese punitive method, is a slower process, and therefore, one would think, more calcu-lated to appeal to the Oriental mind, if it were not that death by sleeplessness is thought so much more painful. In the lat-ter case, the brain is the first affected of all the organs of the body; while in case of starvation, the brain longest retains its

of his habitat and placed in conditions which he never could have imagined—if transported to Mars, say—would doubtless need an extraordinary amount of sleep at first. There is the almost parallel case of a German boy, Casper Hauser, who up to the age of 18 was kept in one room where he had no intercourse with human beings, or sight of any natural chieft not even or sight of any natural object, not even the sky. At 18 he was brought to Nurem-berg and abandoned in the street. For the first few months of his life among men he

slept almost constantly, and so soundly that it was very hard to wake him. In old age, persons who retain vigorous consciousness usually sleep very little and are often troubled with insomnia, while those whose minds have become weakened those whose minds have become weakened sleep a great deal. There are exceptions, however—a notable one being the French mathematician, de Moivre, who as he grew older was ebliged to increase his time for sleep until it amounted to 20 hours a day.—Ainslee's Magazine.

### For Commander-in-Chief. (Fargo, N. D., Forum.)

In the natural course of succession, Comrade John McElroy, as Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief—next to Commander Torrance—is in line for the Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. The Department of the Potomac G. A. R. recommended him, and every comrade who reads The National Tribune knows how earnest, National Tribune knows how earnest, faithful and untiring he and The Tribune have been, forever and forever faithful to the veterans. All who know Comrade John, personally, will not fail to be for Comrade McElroy, and as a fact, there is no doubt but Mc. will be nominated and elected Commander-in-Chief unanimously—as it should be. There is no better man for the place. He lives in Washington, is in touch with the Departments, the President and Government officials, and is popular with all comrades. Comrade McElroy knows what the old soldiers want, need and require, and—knows how to get it—and he wilk.

GONE TO JOIN THE BISON.

The Florida Alligators Nearly Exterminated (Indianapolis News.)

Persons who visited Florida 20 years Persons who visited Florida 20 years ago and saw the rivers, swamps and bayous literally teeming with countless thousands of alligators, will be surprised to learn that these large reptiles are fast becoming extinct. The constant and wholesale warfare that has been waged against them has thinned them out so completely that unless a half income. completely that, unless a halt is soon called, their total extermination is only a matter of time. While they were formerly numerous as far north as Georgia, they have gradually become extinct until they are found in great numbers only along the coast line of the extreme Southern States. In Florida they are practically extinct, with the exception of Manatee, Lee, De Soto and Dade Counties. In the Everglades the species have probably been more numerous than in any other por-tion of the world, for the reason that it has been well-nigh impossible to get to them. In this almost impregnable swamp nature has defended them so well that if a hunter succeeded in penetrating it and killing his game, he was frequently un-

able to secure it.

It was not until the hide of the saurian became a factor of commerce that its ex-termination began in earnest. The skins, when tanned, make excellent leather for the manufacture of such articles as trunks, traveling bags, purses, pocket-books and all kinds of leather novelties, Books are also bound with it, and it is even utilized for upholstering chairs. Dade County, on the east coast of Florida, sends to market about 50,000 skins annually, while the number from the Counties on the west coast reaches fully 125,-000 each year. There is one firm in New Orleans that handles over 500,000 skins annually.

In addition to the wholesale slaughter In addition to the wholesale sinughter of large alligators for commercial purposes, a feature of recent development is the preparation of young ones for the Summer trade. Dealers pay \$15 a hundred for the little reptiles while they are from 5 to 10 inches in length. They are from 5 to 10 inches in length. They are disemboweled, pickled in a preserving so-lation, stiffened by the insertion of wires into their bodies, stuffed with sawdust and then varnished. They are mounted on pin cushions, pin and jewelry trays, paper weights, etc., and retailed at an average price of 50 cents each. One firm in Florida sells every Winter thousands of these little stuffed "gators" to tourists, and as many more thousands every Sum-mer at Asbury Park and other Northern

In addition to being preyed upon by the curio hunter, the young alligator is also beset by birds of prey and large fish. It is even devoured in great numbers by the hardened males of its own species, so that altogether its young existence is ex-tremely precarious. It is falling by the wayside at such an alarming rate that the future of its kind is in serious iconardy.

jeopardy.

The saurian lives to a ripe old age, ranging from 100 to 150 years. They generally travel in groups and the hunter who bags one looks around for others and nearly always finds them. There are sel-dom less than three or four together, and

sometimes as many as 50.
Since the skins of the alligator have become such a valuable article of com-merce, all countries where they thrive are being scoured for them. A New York firm recently sent a band of Seminole In-dians to India to hunt them. Most of the skins used in the United States come from Mexico, while nearly all of the product of this country goes to Europe. Florida formerly produced more skins than any other portion of the United States, but now furnishes less than any other section where the reptiles are to be found at all.

### Should Keep Out of the Draft.

First South American—"Ah, good af-ternoon, senor, looks like a revolution." Second South American—"Yes, I've been predicting one for several days. My rheumatism always bothers me just be fore such changes

Barkley-"Poynter's grayhound was awarded a prize of \$10 for perfect form, at the dog show."

Barker—"Yes; and then the ladies' hu-mane society had Poynter arrested, and he was fined \$20 for shaping his dog with corsets."

Wide-Open Letter to that Great Army Weak Men Who Have Been Hoodwinked and Defrauded by the Infam Rascals Who Disgrace the Medicine Business.

My Dear Brothers:—More than 260,000 permanent cures during the past four years prove that my "Wonder-Workers" are a God-send to weak men everywhere. There is not a case of Men's Weakness or Nervous Troubles of any kind anywhere on earth from matter whether caused by overwork, abuse or worry; and no matter whether the man be old or young) that "Wonder-Workers" will fail to cure quicker and at less expense than any other remedy made anywhere in the world, if simply used (at home, at your work) one tablet at a dose three times a day. They cured me in less than one month's time, at the age of forty-four years, when I, like you, lacked that vitality without which a person is a man only in name, and after I had been nearly ruined by the frauds and fakirs who discrace the medicine business. Bear in mind that I am the only man in the world in the business who has solemnly sworn that the medicine hessells cured himself, and that the names of all who buy it will be held sacred forever. Cures Varicocele.



I am the same Geo. S. Beck who is hated by every Free Sample schemer, Free Prescription fakir and C.O.D. fraud in America, because of the manner in which I have exposed their infamous schemes. Their only object in making. Free, offers is to get the names of men who are vitally weak, so that they may harass them with their impudent letters and lying, filthy circulars; and I now again challenge all of these poison distributers to thoroughly sift and test my charges of villiany and fraud in any court they may select. If you have had any dealings with them you know that my charges are true.

The to assure you on my honor as a man that no matter whether you are married or single, old, young or middle-aged; or no matter whether your weakness or nervousness is caused by over-work, too frequent indulgence in legitimate pleasures, the practice of secret vice or the excessive use of strong drink or tobacco, the use of my "Wonder-Workers" will search every nerve center of your body, renew every tissue, develop overy function, and bring to you a perfect and permanent restoration of nerve strength and manly vigor. The reason why "Wonder-Workers" do this is because they do not contain any phospherus, or Spanish fly, or any other of the poisons that make the vile nostrums sent out by the frauds and quacks so dangerous to human life. It is perfectly afte to use them at any time or under any circumstances, and their use will not fail to restore natural strength and vigor without stimulation in old or young.

Because of the wenderful merit of my "Wonder-Workers" medicina, I have built up the largest mail-order medicine business in the world in less than four years, and have been compelled to remove from my old quarters at 420 S. Market St., this city, to 44 and 46 East Main Street, the largest business building in Springfield, is order to properly conduct my enormous business. If you order "Wonder-Workers," is only One Dellar per box, always cash with order; by express at your expense. It will cost 55 cents to lift them from exp

CEO. S. BECK, 44 and 48 Main St., SPRINGFIELD, O